

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8204

號九十月七年二統宣

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.

二拜禮

號三十月八年英清

356 PER ANNUM.  
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## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL** ..... \$15,000,000  
**RESERVE FUNDS** .....  
Sterling ..... \$1,500,000  
Silver ..... \$1,000,000  
**RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS** ..... \$15,000,000

**COURT OF DIRECTORS:**  
G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.  
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., S. A. Levy, Esq.  
J. W. Bandow, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.  
Andrew Forbes, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick, Esq., H. A. Sells, Esq.  
G. R. Leesman, Esq.

**CHIEF MANAGER:**  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH  
**MANAGER:**  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

**LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:**  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

**ON FIXED DEPOSITS:**  
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

**INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1811.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.**

**PAID-UP CAPITAL** ..... £1,000,000  
**RESERVE FUND** ..... £1,000,000  
**RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS** ..... £1,000,000

**INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT** at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

**On Fixed Deposits for 3 months—4 per cent.**  
" " " 6 months—4 per cent.  
" " " 12 months—4 per cent.

**WM. DICKSON, Manager.**  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.**

**CAPITAL PAID-UP** ..... Yen 24,000,000  
**RESERVE FUNDS** ..... 10,250,000

**Head Office—YOKOHAMA.**

**Branches and Agencies:**  
TOKIO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, POMEY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANGCHUN.

**HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.**  
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

**On fixed deposit—**  
For 3 months, 4 per cent.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent.

**TAKKO TAKAMICHI, Manager.**  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

**CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000**

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.**

**BRANCHES:**  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

**FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:**  
Kasseler Bank (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank für Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim & Co., Köln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
Messrs. N. M. FERGUSON & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

**DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.**  
**DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT GESELLSCHAFT.**

**INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT** at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

**On fixed deposit—**  
For 3 months, 4 per cent.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent.

**J. KULLMANN, Acting Manager.**  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

**THE Business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.**

**INTEREST ON DEPOSITS** allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

**For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
N. J. STABBY,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

**CAPITAL PAID-UP** ..... Gold \$25,000,000  
**RESERVE FUND** ..... Gold \$25,000,000

**Gold \$5,000,000**  
(about £1,000,000.)

**HEAD OFFICE—50, Wall Street, New York.**  
**LONDON OFFICE—Threadneedle House, E.C.**

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

**NATIONAL PROVISIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.**

**THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

**THE Corporation transacts every description of banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:**

For 3 months—4 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months—4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months—4 per cent per annum.

**N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.**  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

## Insurance.

### CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

**HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.**

**DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:**  
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.  
C. Stephenson, Esq.,  
Lee Yung So, Esq.,  
J. H. McMichael, Esq.,  
G. R. Burkill, Esq.,  
J. A. Watling, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

**A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.**

**Insurance in Force** ..... \$27,855,885.00  
**Assets** ..... \$4,115,750.00  
**Income for Year** ..... \$506,553.00  
**Insurance Fund** ..... \$2,110,813.00

**LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.**  
**B. W. TAPE, Esq., Canton, Macao, and the Philippines, District Secretary.**  
**ALEXANDRA BUILDING.**

**C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.**

**ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.**  
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.,  
T. F. Hoogh, Esq.,  
G. J. Lefevre, Esq.,  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

**TIME TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—**

**FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.**

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (SYRIA) and YOKOHAMA** ..... Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.M.R. } Noon, 24th Aug. } Freight and Passage.

**LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES** ..... Sunda ..... Capt. R. A. Peters ..... 4 P.M., 25th Sept. } Freight and Passage.

**SHANGHAI** ..... Delta ..... Capt. B. W. M. Saw ..... About 1st Sept. } Freight and Passage.

**LONDON, &c., via usual Ports** ..... Arcadia ..... Capt. S. Barchin ..... Noon, 3rd Sept. } Freight and Passage.

**For Further Particulars, apply to**

**L. A. HAWETT, Superintendent.**

**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th August, 1910.**

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### FOLDING CANVAS BEDS.

**OPEN** ..... \$8.00 each

**Closed** ..... \$8.00 each

**With MOSQUITO FRAME AND CURTAIN**

**THIN SUMMER BLANKETS.**  
\$3.50 each.

**A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**FOR BATHING PARTIES.**

**Blackberry Brandy.**  
**Cherry Brandy.**  
**Cherry Whisky.**  
**Creme D. Meathe.**  
**Orange Gin.**  
**Peppermint.**

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**

**Wine & Spirit Merchants.**

**Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.**

## Hotels.

### TRY WEISMANN'S PURE FRESH COFFEE.

**Roasted and Ground on our Premises Daily.**

**1/2-lb. and 1-lb. tins.**

**Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.**

**HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.**

**FRONT'S GATE, THE PATH, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 18.**

**For Terms, &c., apply to the**

**MANAGER.**

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

AND

### THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

**HONGKONG TO CANTON:**  
MONDAY, 22nd August.  
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM  
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

**CANTON TO HONGKONG:**  
THURSDAY, 25th August.  
8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN  
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN

**TUESDAY, 23rd August.**  
8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN  
10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN

**WEDNESDAY, 24th August.**  
8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM  
10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

**These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodations. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.**

**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

**S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,100 Tons and "SUI-LAN" 1,100 Tons.**  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lo Shui Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1910.  
The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 7 P.M.

**FARES:**  
1st Class Return \$1, Single \$2 and Class Return \$1.50, Single 75c.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and Officers, the Band of the 13th Regiment under Bandmaster Cook will play during the trip.

Also—The Company will also run a steamship from Macao to Sui Shui every day at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lo Shui Street Wharf. This steamship connects with the steamer returning from Macao at 7 P.M.

First class fare by steamer leaving at 10 P.M. and returning with excursion steamer at 7 P.M. \$4. Single fare also \$4.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

**S.S. "HONG-SANG" 1,100 Tons.**

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

#### CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

**S.S. "SAINAM" 1,100 Tons and "NANNING" 1,100 Tons.**  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 3 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linton" and "Saiou". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

#### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

**HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Bank of China.**

#### Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL

**FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

### ASTOR HOUSE

**(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).**  
**QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.**

**CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.**

**Under Personal supervision of**  
**L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.**  
**N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.**

**Telephone 100.**  
**Telegrams "Astoria".**

**THE "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER**

**It is not the cheapest which purchased, but it is the best in the long run, as it is proved by the fact that the number of Remingtons sold annually is greater than that of any other brand.**

**It has many advantages, and is the most reliable and durable of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for business, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the home, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the office, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the school, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the church, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the government, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the army, and is the most popular of all typewriters.**

**It is the best for the navy,**



Further details can always be given to C. G. Venable, on demand, by signal, from the house.

F. G. Freeman  
Director



## Intimation.

Powell's  
ARE SHOWING  
UPHOLSTERED  
FURNITURE

IN

GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE, DEEP

AND

COMFORTABLE

LOUNGE

CHAIRS

SETTEES.

Chesterfields.

DINING

CHAIRS.

OFFICE

CHAIRS.

FANCY

CHAIRS.

SHOW ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.

## HAUNTED THEATRE.

GHOST THAT VISITS STAGE IN THE  
EARLY MORNING.  
HAFFLED FIREMAN.

A strange story of a theatre haunted by a ghost comes from Melbourne (Australia), the first person to behold the uncanny visitor being the fireman, whose duty it is to keep watch during the night after the Princess's theatre is locked up.

When everyone has gone home the place is in darkness, except for one, or perhaps two electric lamps beside the stage. Through the windows high up in the walls there comes a wan sort of radiance. Everywhere is darkness—darkness palpable, which is only found in huge enclosed spaces. The pile of seats of half-light are lost in the great void of the auditorium, and serve only to intensify the surrounding dimness. Here and there a dim light marks the exit doors. It is in this gloomy haze of shadows that the fireman on duty has to tramp about all night. He knows his way so thoroughly that he needs no light. He comes from the left-hand side of the stage, and mounts into the dress-circle. Then he goes up into the gallery, and round his clock switches.

One night five years ago the fireman had reached the last clock on the prompt side of the gallery, and was turning to come back. Looking down at the dress-circle, beside the entrance, he saw a man standing, with his back to the pillar—the right-hand pillar of the swing doors which form the dress-circle entrance. The man was in evening dress, and the pallid light glimmered upon his white shirt front. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age, and slightly built. He stood there apparently waiting for the fireman to come down from the gallery. The entrance doors from the foyer into the circle are never locked, and the fireman at once concluded that here was one of the audience who had been in the cloak-room when the lights were put out and the outer doors locked. It was then less than half an hour since the audience had gone.

## FIREMAN'S NIGHT CHASE.

The fireman called out reassuringly from the gallery, "Hello, there! Have you been locked?" "I'll come down and let you out," the stranger made no answer, and did not even look up. The fireman came down another flight of steps and called out again, "I'll come and let you out. I won't be a minute. Still no answer, and as the fireman descended the last flight, and came into the opposite side of the circle he remonstrated. You might answer a fellow, don't you think? It would serve you right if I hit you here all night. He crossed the circle. The man had vanished. The fireman was angry. Clearly, the man had dodged through the entrance doors at his side. The fireman, in making sure, ran down and looked the stage door—the only means of exit left. Then he set out to find the stranger.

Hour after hour he searched—in the foyer, in the cloak-rooms, round the circle, in the gallery, in the stalls, on stage, below stage, in the dressing rooms. He turned on all the lights, and had the theatre as light as day. He searched out the stranger, and called him names. He knew that the man could not have escaped, and yet he could not find him. At last, at four o'clock in the morning, after four and a half hours' search, he telephoned to the police, and they came and searched too. Not a trace of the man was found, and the searchers began to look at the fireman, who was supposed to think that perhaps he had made a mistake.

## TWO THIRDS.

That the man should appear again next night was not even thought of by the fireman and the searchers. In the same evening, standing in the same place, about two o'clock the next morning, may be imagined. This time he said not a word. He resolved to try craft. He stole silently up to the circle, and tried stealthily to stalk the stranger. It was no use; at the last moment he would vanish out of sight. Thereafter the ghost appeared regularly every night.

The fireman the other day gave an account of his experiences with the ghost. I have written him every way, he said, I have crept up to him. I've given him the lights suddenly. I've even brought a revolver, and got it dead on to him, and told him so, and said that I was going to shoot him. But he never blinked an eyelid—never moved a muscle.

The ghost is believed to be that of an Italian singer who was playing Mephistopheles in Faust in the Princess's theatre about twenty-five years ago. One night he drew Faust down the glowing red trap into Hell, and just as he reached the floor below the stage he groined, and collapsed—dead. On the other hand, a well-known actress suspects that it may be the ghost of her father, who worked in the theatre for many years, and used often to stand with his back to the identical pillar where the ghost is now seen. The last who saw it were an actor and his wife. They and the fireman all saw it at the same time, and the lady was so terrified that she fainted. Meanwhile the ghost had vanished.

## CURRY.

To the uninitiated when first introduced to this fascinating dish its deadliest form—on board a steamship—curry means rice and meat and all sorts of things, in fact the whole mass of indigestible naughtiness which goes to make a perfect dish. Later he gets to realize that the curry is merely the hot portion of the dish, the rest is dahl and samboles and prawns or other varieties. The encyclopaedias are strangely silent on the subject of curry, most of them contenting themselves with some vague remarks to the effect that curry or curry powder is composed of turmeric, ginger, pepper, chillies and other condiments. As a matter of fact you may have a mild curry if you like, but the chief aim and end of life of curry is to be hot, and curry is really the ethereal idea of heated spiciness rather than the actual dish itself. When you

have dined not wholly but too well on the saffron-laced variety of rice, with various other ingredients to commit the self-indulgence, you would be surprised if, when complaining of the consequent unhappy feelings, you were told it was not really the curry that was to blame, but the rice and other solids. At least the griffin would be so surprised because he naturally includes in the term curry the whole dish. But as a matter of fact the curry does not harm beyond tickling up any unduly sensitive parts of the swallowing apparatus on its way down. It is the rice which lies heavy on the chest, like the memory of love's first quarrel or the extra piece of Chester cake of one's youth. The other day I saw a small child eating Chester cake and it was with apprehensions that I caught how it did next morning. When told with evident surprise that it was "quite well" thank you, I recalled memories of my own youth when with two pieces of Chester cake, a packet of Angel's food and two large bottles of stone ginger beer, we were prepared to play the whole of a long Saturday in a highgate woods, being to turn Jack the Ripper and his victims. Alas what happy days those childhood days!

But to return to curry. The learned books tell us that the people of the East display the greatest wisdom in eating hot things in a hot climate. These same learned people are I imagine of the opinion that the Easterner by instinct chooses just the apparently most inappropriate things. But that is a silly error into which the learned are often likely to fall, for the plain truth of the matter is that the Easterner takes his curry for the very excellent reason that the European takes his O. T. M. or O. T. O. or any of those other admirables of volatile spirit and water so dear to the supporters of the "b" here and elsewhere in the East. In plain words, curry being hot and spicy is like gin, when properly blended, a stimulant of the appetitive faculties and an inducement to the stomach to believe it really wants what it thinks it does not but really does. As a matter of fact the stomach really does want it but has become so weary of the fog of digesting that it is apt to delude itself into the idea that it does not really need any stoking to stand the strain of the day's work. Curry, it will thus be seen, fills a reasonable role in the drama of Asiatic life, and if, as I believe it is contended it tends to produce that unfortunate state of internal organ which prevents people hitting the native elsewhere than on the head or legs, for fear of his inconsiderate and painfully sudden disease, it is nevertheless an integral part of the economy of nature out here. There are few Europeans who take to curry really successfully. A great many of us gorge on it once a week and feel considerably inconvenienced thereafter, or even take to it each day, but we don't display much enthusiasm after a time and even if we do there are few of us who could really live on it without getting heartily sick of it. It is nevertheless a wonderful dish and combined with plenty of iced drink would realise the small street girl's idea of being "a glorious death" if taken in sufficient quantities. But happily there are limits to capacity in this respect, and nothing is more mortifying than to sit down to a Sunday lunch at the Vauxhall with a carefully tended and exhilarated appetite, and to find that, after getting through half what one thought was to be only the first plateful of several, one is so exasperatedly full that it would seem mere leaping of fate to attempt to put any more away. At such times it is with envy that one observes a lean and insignificant looking person calmly proceeding through huge quantities without the slightest sign of distress, in fact I am inclined to think the only people who in a curry with success are the very fat and very thin.

MAYO, in *Singapore Free Press*.

## Public Companies.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1910, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING per Share of £10 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, WHERE SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY FOR WARRANTS.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABBE,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. [549]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the provisions of No. 121 of the *Companies Ordinance*, the General Agent's have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1% for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, on the paid-up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [550]

## CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1910.

## Intimations.

## WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine of the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed—something, or somebody, with a reputation, with a good record, with a history that justifies our confidence. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same disease—a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

## WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. The Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. For the purposes for which it is commended it is honest, true and practical. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, Blood Impurities and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumptions, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [551]

## Auctions.

## G. B. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

the 24th August, 1910, at 10 A.M., at

Army Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East,

THE FOLLOWING

GOVERNMENT STORES,

at the Auction Yard:—

BERKFIELD FILTERS, BOATS, COIR

BRUSHES (600), SUITCASES, PORCELAIN

INSULATOR, BRASS CUPROVICKEL,

GUNMETAL, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE

METAL, ZINC, STEEL, CAST, ANGLE

AND GALVANIZED IRON, LEATHER,

GROUND SHEETS, BLANKETS, TAR-

RED AND PLAIN CANNAS, ROPE, DOOR-

SOLITE, BUNTING, WOOLLEN RAGS,

OLD IRON, IRON DRUMS AND CYLINDERS,

PAINT KEYS, PACKING CASES,

&c.

ALSO,

A quantity of OLD CLOTHING.

All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 30 hours.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [552]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 26th day of August, 1910, at 12 Noon,

at his Sale Room in Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong,

In Three Lots,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

situate at Victoria aforesaid, viz.:

Lot 1. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND known and registered in the Land

Office as Section E of Marine Lot No. 116

together with the messuage erections and

buildings thereon known as No. 3 Stone

Nutall Lane. Area 920 square feet. Term

999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$15.50.

Lot 2. ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND known and registered in the Land

Office as Section F of Marine Lot No. 116

together with the messuage erections and

buildings thereon known as No. 1 Stone

Nutall Lane. Area 913 square feet. Term

999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$5.75.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes's Buildings, 100, Queen's Road,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1910. [553]

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th August, 1910; 100 cts. per 5 Man.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Ozts.

Beef sirloin &amp; prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

Comed—Ham Ngau Yuk.

Roast—Shiu.

Brant—Ngau Lam.

Scop, Tong Yuk.

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

Sirloin—Ngau Lam.

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang.

Ballock's Brains—Know.

Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.

Corned—Ham Ngau Li.

Head—Ngau Tau.

Heart—Ngau Sum.

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

Feet—Ngau Keok.

Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

Tail—Ngau Mei.

Liver—Ngau Oon.

Tripe (addressed)—Ngau To.

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai.

Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat.

Leg—Young Pal.

Shoulder—Young Shau.

Pigs' Chills—Chai cheong.

Brisket—Chai Kwai.

Feet—Chai Keok.

Fry—Chai Chai.

Head—Chai Tau.

Heart—Chai Sum.

Kidneys—Chai Yiu.

Liver—Chai Kou.

Pork, Chop—Chai Pal Kwat.

Corned—Ham Chu Yuk.

Leg—Chu Pak.

Fat or Lard—Chu Yan.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau.

Keok—Young Sum.

Heart—Young Sum.

Kidneys—Young Yiu.

Liver—Young Oon.

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai.

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yuk.

Mutton—Sang Young Yan.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

Ducks—Ap.

Doves—Fan Kai.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.

Fowls, Canton—Kai.

Hens—Kai Nam Kai.

Geese—Ngo.

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Yu.

Ngo.

Musk Deer—Wong Kang.

Hare—Ta Chai.

Partridge—Chai Koo.

Pheasant—Shan Kai.

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap.

Hollow—Hollow Pak Kap.

Quail—Um Chai.

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chai.

Salpe—Sa Chai.

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung.

Hen—Na.

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sal-ap.

Teal, Shanghai, Sal Ap.

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sol.

Ap.

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu.

Bream—Bin Yu.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu.

Carp—Li Yu.

Catfish—Chik Yu.

Codfish—Man Yu.

Crabs—Hal.

Cattle Fish—Mak Yu.

Oat—Sa Mang Yu.

Ooze—Wong Mei Lu.

Dog Fish—Tin Ta Sa.

Males, Congor—Hal Man Yu.

Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu.

Yellow—Wong Si.

Yorpe—Tien Kai.

Gorope—Sek Pan.

Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu.

Herring—To Pak.

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu.

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu.

Loach—Wo Yu.

Lobster—Lung Ha.

Mackerel—Chai Yu.

Musk Fish—Wong Yu.

Mullet—Chai Yu.

Oysters—Sang Hoi.

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu.

Parch—Tau Loo.

Pike—Fa Pau



## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter &amp; Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910

[28]

## DEATH.

VAN BUREN, JOSEPH STUFFIELD—On 15th July, 1910, in Naples Harbour on board the S.S. "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH." Aged 55 years. (450)

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM COMMISSION.

As was announced in our issue of yesterday the Anti-Opium Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government have begun a tour of the Provinces in order to investigate the conditions affecting the opium traffic. The result of this Commission's inquiry will remain an unknown quantity for some years to come, if we reckon upon the *festina lente* policy that dominates generally all the happenings in China, when international interests are concerned. The Opium Commission at the Hague is not to be held until November of next year, 1911. It was originally arranged that it should be convened in September, but according to information supplied to the United States of America, the later date of convention has now been decided upon provisionally to allow the Chinese Government time to collate its reports upon the traffic in opium. It may well be that the collection of evidence by the China Anti-Opium Commission, and their deliberations as well, will never find substantial realisation. Or perhaps the unexpected may happen, as was the case with the Straits Settlements' Opium Commission, who were compelled by volume of testimony to come to a conclusion of opinion that, practically, there was no such thing as an opium evil existing in that Colony. Even the venerable Bishop of the Church of England who sat on that Commission was unable to assert in his mild protest against the majority report that any serious infringement of human moral laws was caused by a reasonable consumption of the drug as it is presently used in Singapore and the Malay Native States at the present day. For the forthcoming Hague Conference the United States Government has drafted a proposal consisting of fourteen articles, the main points of which are as follows:—

1. The amount of charges concerning the control and distribution of opium shall be fixed.

2. The contracting parties shall mutually have right to search vessels suspected of smuggling.

3. The import of the poppy shall be prohibited in those countries which at present do not cultivate the plant.

4. The export of opium to those countries prohibiting opium-smoking shall not be permitted.

5. Reports to the authorities at various sea-ports concerning the shipment of opium shall be enforced.

6. The regulations for opium-making shall be applied to foreigners in China.

7. The rate of fines shall be fixed.

That the United States' proposals will be accepted *in toto* is beyond reason. Of their good faith in the matter there can be no question. But it is for China herself to lay down any stipulations which are to be made regarding importation of poppy products into her lands. Notwithstanding reports received from Szechuen, Shansi and other interior Provinces about the elimination of the opium cultivation in these once fruitful regions, it would take a great deal of such evidence to convince a Hongkong opium importer that there has been any solid decrease in the amount of opium produced in those fields or that the object of China in dealing with this question in the way she has done is anything but an attempt to cut out the Indian trade. Were the Chinese Provinces capable of meeting all the demands made upon them for the supply of opium, there would be some justification for the exclusion of the Indian drug, but as a matter of fact the latter is preferred by most users of the drug, of better quality and more expensive. When the Government stop the importation of Indian opium into Hongkong, they may as well stop the importation of Scotch whisky.

## SELLING OPIUM GEAR.

A somewhat strange anomaly as regards the Government's declared anti-opium policy as enforced upon them by the Home authorities in Downing Street was exhibited yesterday in the compound of the Central Police Station, where a large quantity of opium-smoking gear was put up for auction and was eagerly bought up by the Chinese brokers present. With the closing of the opium divans and the raiding of numerous others which in consequence sprang into existence, the Police came into possession of a big stock of pipes, lamps, trays and all kinds of smoking accessories. By regulation such confiscated property has to be put up for sale within a stated period or else has to be destroyed. Apparently in this instance the Government were more anxious to make a few dollars through the sale of the gear than to make a show of consistency of policy by destroying the stuff in the incinerator. There is nothing reprehensible in disposing of confiscated goods to the best advantage, but surely if the Government are sincere in the pursuit of their policy of opium repression they should take care not to sell the goods right into the hands, practically, of the people from whom they have been taken and who will put them into use immediately.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French Mail of the 15th July was delivered in London on 9th inst.

WE shall be laying ourselves out to an action for slander if "An Ex Libris" letter is published.

COLONEL Bedford, R.A.M.C., C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer, South China Command, is due to arrive here from Siberia on 27th inst. after an absence on leave of four months.

IT is rumoured that the Serendah Mine will pay no interim half yearly dividend of five per cent. At the present value of the shares this would represent a dividend of 18 per cent per annum.

THREE natives were awarded four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks each at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of a quantity of rope from the steamship *Deus Mio*.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Korea* on her present voyage out from San Francisco will make a special call at Shanghai in order to land there some 50 members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, U.S.A.

THE total output of the Chinese Forfeiting and Miring Company's three mines for the week ending 5th August, 1910, amounted to 10,159.6 tons and the sales, during the period, to 2,556.6 tons.

WE understand that Colonel Bayard will remain in the Royal Naval Hospital for another week before he can leave for his own quarters as he is not in a state to be removed to town. We are glad to learn that he is doing well.

FOX stealing a silver watch, the sums of £1 and \$10, a pair of trousers, some old boots and shoes, a quantity of hosiery and other articles of clothing from a friend, a Chinese was this morning awarded three months' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd August, 1910:—

	Library Museum
Non-Chinese	502 8
Chinese	151 2,381
Total	543 2,389

THE *Satlon Opinion* says that the shipbuilding yards there and at Haiphong—six in number—stand in sore need of protection against vessels built at Singapore and Hongkong at cheaper rates, which easily require a French register in Indo-China after satisfying certain low customs duties. Owing to the heavy charges, vessels for queuing at Haiphong are not so numerous as there used to be. Even the Government has built vessels at Hongkong and Singapore rather than at local yards—the advantage in cheapness amounting even to 30 per cent. It is a pity that the Chinese Government are not ready to counteract this percentage.

## INTERPORT AQUATICS.

The Interport selection committee has at last selected the team for the swimming contests in Shanghai, and I must say it is the strongest combination Hongkong could ever put up, and the committee are to be congratulated on their good work. It is a pity that they have selected Mr. Cecil Humphreys to be swimming captain as there are better men in the team. I think Mr. C. J. Cooke should be the man for that post, as he is by far a better all-round man than Humphreys. Now the thing is done and let us hope Humphreys will do his duty and see that the team capture the honours. Shanghai will have a tough time with the Hongkongers, and the only men they are depending on is Mr. R. W. McCabe. I don't think he will have such an easy time in the long distances as he did last year.

Below is what the Hongkong team can do:—Cecil Humphreys, a good man for 100 yds. and will also make a good diver. A fast long and two lengths swimmer.

C. J. Cooke should do well in long distances and an excellent polo player. He will no doubt return with some beautiful trophies, and will surprise the Shanghaiites with his crawl.

R. C. Wickell is a fast crawl swimmer and is a good man in the team. A good plunger, polo ball thrower and a polo player.

Tommy Logan is a swell little swimmer, and I think he will carry the honours for the 100 yds. He will also take a place in the 200. He is only 15 years of age and will be the coming swimmer of the Colony.

A. A. Claxton is an all-round man and makes a good polo player.

A. S. Ellis is a new man in this line and has created a surprise lately in his crawl. He is one of the finest polo players in the forward line of the team and should take a place in the plunging event.

A. V. Barros a long distance swimmer and makes a good full back polo player.

A. H. Carroll plays half back in the polo team and will also be in the T.N.M. Race.

H. W. Petersen is up for only the Term Races. This swimmer has also improved well and is good for the sprinting line.

Souza and Silva will represent the Colony in the diving events and I don't think they will be in for anything else. They will make a hard fight for the honours as both men are very good.

L. E. Lammert throws the polo ball well and will give McCabe a good tussle for this event. He is also an excellent polo player and in other respects he is the champion goalkeeper in the East. He took this place in the last interport and the leather was never netted once, and now, I am sorry to say, there is a rumour that he is going to play out and Forbes put in goal, which I think will weaken the team a bit.

"Jack" Forbes is going up as a special trainer for the team. He will have a "scrap" of four rounds with a Shanghai boxer, and will probably play goal in the water polo team.

## RIZZLE DIZZLE.

## HONGKONG TEAM IN TRAINING.

The Hongkong team was in full training in the V.F.C. Bath yesterday afternoon before a large gathering of interested sportsmen. A surprise was created in the record established for the 100 yards. C. J. Cooke took the water for this distance and was paced by C. Humphreys. Cooke covered the distance in 54 1/5 seconds. Then Tommy Logan took his turn and was pushed by Claxton and Cooke. The young champion swam the distance in 54 seconds, which is a time that will give the Northerners seriously to think. Other distances were also negotiated by other swimmers and some good work was put through in the course of the afternoon.

## THE NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

A fortnight hence and the swimming representatives from Hongkong will be on their way to Shanghai where, during the first three days of September, they will participate in a series of interport events and, needless to say, they will make every endeavour to retain the much-coveted "flag" which they won so handsomely on their own soil, or rather in their own water, nearly a year ago. It would be ridiculous to prognosticate at this stage as to the result of the interport play; Shanghai people would naturally very much like to see the honour go to the local representatives, but, from a sporting point of view, many will join with us in saying "Let the best team win." In one particular respect our friends from the southern colony have a decided advantage over Shanghai, and an advantage which may go a long way in assisting them to victory, and it is this, that they are able to enjoy their aquatic pretty nearly all the year round, whilst here in Shanghai climatic conditions are such that swimming is only possible during the summer months, that is to say from about the beginning of June to the end of September; the remaining months of the year not being sufficiently warm to allow of swimming with any degree of comfort.

The interport events are expected to take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at the Municipal Bath near the Riffa Range, the home of the Shanghai International Swimming Club which was formed some three years back. The members of this Club have recently shown considerable activity, and the "Club nights" which have been held twice weekly for the past two months have been interesting events have been successfully carried through. And now training has been commenced in dead earnest for the approaching contest with Hongkong. The same can hardly be said of the Shanghai Rowing Club, and it is doubtful whether more than two or three of their members will take part in the interport events. This is of course much to be regretted, as it is almost certain to have an effect upon the result of the contest.

R. W. McCabe, the Shanghai Champion of the Far East, is a member of both the local Clubs referred to, and it is satisfactory to note that he is in training and will do duty for the Model Settlement against the representatives of the Crown Colony. His splendid performance at Hongkong last September will be remembered by all who take even a passing interest in aquatic, and we may look to him for another magnificent display.

Last week he swam in the 100 yards Shanghai Championship event at the S. I. S. C. bath and came in an easy first—thus retaining the championship—and this week he was again to participate in the 200 yards Shanghai Championship, the result of which was not announced in time to be included in this publication. However, it may be true by said that without McCabe the Shanghai interport swimming representatives would be in a very sad light indeed.

The team to do duty for Shanghai is not as yet been chosen, so it is impossible to comment thereon. Eric Price, who ran second to McCabe in the 100 yards local Championship, is practically sure of a place in the team, whilst H. N. Alver, T. W. Wilson, W. Jones and T. E. N. Rogers, of the S. I. C. S., will probably also be selected. All the above-mentioned, with the exception of Alver, went to Hongkong last September. D. H. Cooke, C. W. O. Mayne and G. I. Robinson, belonging to the Rowing Club, also did duty for Shanghai at Hongkong last year, but as already mentioned it is doubtful whether they will participate in the events of next month.

In last year's Carnival at Hongkong the Southerners won the 100 yards championship, plunging, team races, running header championship and the water polo, whilst Shanghai secured the half mile championship, throwing the polo ball, 440 yards championship and 220 yards championship—McCabe being responsible for all the Shanghai successes—*National Review*.

## INTERPORT CRICKET.

## SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

Members are notified that the Shanghai Cricket Club have invited the Club to send a cricket team to Shanghai and that an acceptance has been sent. The team should leave Hongkong about 1st October and be back again within a fortnight.

The selection of the team and all practice arrangements will be decided on by the Hongkong Cricket Club Committee.

Invitations have been issued to the various Cricket Clubs in the Colony to nominate two of their members who have a probable chance of places in the team to practice on the Cricket Ground during September and members of the Club are invited to notify the secretary of any likely aspirants to interport honours with a view to a trial being afforded them.

Only those players whose names are included in the special list on the notice board are entitled to practise at the nets before 1st October, 1910, when the ground will be open as usual for cricket and tennis.

## A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

## NOTION BEFORE FULL COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice F. A. and Acting Puisne Judge, sitting as a Full Court this morning, Mr. M. W. Elade, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. P. H. of Messrs. Britton and Heit, moved a motion on behalf of Leung Shui Kong for an order to rescind the provisional leave to appeal granted to the Imperial Bank of China, appellants, on the ground that the appellants had not paid to the respondent the sum of \$3,686 04, being interest on taxed costs payable by the appellants from the 11th September, 1909, to the 6th November, 1909; the date of payment of the taxed costs Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Elade stated that the Code provided that the costs should be recoverable as such costs and that interest on interest until payment or judgment. The appellants had not given the amount of the costs to their solicitors and his Lordship gave them an extra ten days. The actual amount of the taxed costs were paid in due course but shortly afterwards the appellants were asked to pay interest on costs but they contended they were not obliged to do so. The respondent finally tried to raise the costs by execution. He issued an execution but got nothing. The Registrar would not give his certificate until all the conditions had been fulfilled. The appellants' argument was that there had been a tremendous delay in taxing the costs but the sole question was the time between the taxation and payment of costs. Even assuming that matters had been delayed until July, which he did not admit, there was no reason why the appellants should repudiate their obligations.

The Chief Justice—What is the present state of affairs?

Mr. Elade—We are getting tired and we want a short cut.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the whole of that application was misconceived. They were ordered to pay the costs on a certain date. The interest on costs was not costs. There was nothing in the White Book which said that interest on costs was costs and there was an authority which said it was not.

His Lordship—But it is clearly stated that it is recoverable as costs.

Mr. Alabaster—But it is not costs. It is recoverable as costs. It is recoverable in the same way that costs can be recoverable.

His Lordship—How do you suggest it can be recoverable?

Mr. Alabaster—By execution or any other way.

Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster stated that he did not know why the respondent did not go to Shanghai and ask for the money. His clients' place of business in the Colony was only an agency.

Mr. Elade—We've tried to get the money but we've failed.

After further discussion, their Lordships reserved their decision.

## COMMERCIAL.

## August 19th, 1910.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—

Allaies	6 1/2
Anglo-Java	11 1/2
Anglo-Malays	2 1/2
Balgownie	1 1/2
Batu Tigas	1 1/2
Bertram	7 1/2
Bukit Kajang (pp)	1 1/2
Bukit Rajah	1 1/2
Carey United	2 1/2
Castlefields	12 1/2
Changkat Serdang	1 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	1 1/2
D. (fully paid)	1 1/2
Damansara	10 1/2
Eastern International	17 1/2
Fed. Selangore	1 1/2
Glenahly	12 1/2
Glenahly	12 1/2
Golden Hope	12 1/2
Highlands and Lowlands	12 1/2
Indragiri	17 1/2
Jack Kenneth	1 1/2
Jequils	1 1/2
Jonglandais	1 1/2
Kamuning	6 1/2
Kuala Lumpur	18 1/2
Landarons (fully paid)	1 1/2
Landarons (ppd.)	1 1/2
Labus	1 1/2
Leobury	9 1/2
Loggia	14 1/2
London Asiatic	12 1/2
London Venture	6 1/2
Merlimau	7 1/2
Pajans	15 1/2
Pegohs	19 1/2
Rubber Trusts	30 1/2
Sagras	27 1/2
Sandycrofts	13 1/2
Sponang	1 1/2
Seafelds	1 1/2
Sekong	3 1/2
Shelfords	7 1/2
Singapore & Johore	16 1/2
Sumatra Paras	15 1/2
Sungel Chohs	11 1/2
Sungei Kapars	15 1/2
Tanjong	1 1/2
Tangkahs	40 1/2
Toengale	21 1/2
Ulu Rantau	1 1/2
United Sarangs	10 1/2
United Singapore	17 1/2
United Sumatras	11 1/2
United Tangkats	10 1/2
Para Rubber	8 1/2 per lb.

## DUFF DEVELOPMENT CO.

It is rumoured that a subsidiary company will shortly be floated and it is therefore desirable that all holders of scrip should send same for registration to London at an early date.

## ESTATE RETURNS.

The following were the returns of capital during June and July from the below estates:—  
MELIMAU—1,414 pds. \$,300  
BATANG MALAKA—769 pds. \$,100  
CHIMPUL—1,246 pds. \$,1,650

## COMPANY WOUND UP.

## APPLICATION BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Esq., from the Crown Solicitor's office, applied under the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, for an order for the winding up of the Hongkong and Manila Yacht Shing Exchange and Trading Company. Mr. Potter appeared for the petitioning creditor, Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., represented the Company and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for three European banks, including the Dutch Bank. Mr. Potter's application was for certain creditors who consented to the winding-up of the Company.

The petition set out that the capital of the Company was \$5,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each. Owing to speculation in exchange to the extent of three lakhs of dollars, the Company lost heavily and was now unable to meet their debts as they became due, and asked for an order for the beneficial winding up of the Company. All the European creditors had consented to the step and were confident their debts would be paid in full.

The Chief Justice—It is impossible for the Court to grant the application merely because you have obtained the consent of the European creditors.

Mr. Potter—Then your Lordship will perhaps grant the order as prayed for. There is a scheme before the Court. The petition is purely historical.

His Lordship—Of course, the Court must grant the order if it is satisfied with the evidence.

Mr. Potter—That's the only scheme before the Court.

His Lordship—I'll grant the order but it must not be understood in any way that I sanction the matter.

Mr. Potter—Certainly not.

An order was then made for the Company, Mr. Lau Chu Pak being appointed provisional liquidator by mutual consent and to be replaced by Official Liquidator as soon as the required security be forthcoming.

"I think my client should pay the money but this is merely a personal opinion," said Mr. C. G. Alabaster in the course of an action in the Supreme Court this morning.

## EASTERN INTERNATIONAL RUBBER AND PRODUCE.

## OUTLOOK.

## ORIGIN OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY—THE

The first ordinary general meeting of the Eastern International Rubber and Produce Trust, Limited, was held on the 25th ult. at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. Mr. William F. de Bois Maclaren presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. W. A. Luck) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, the company's official issue of capital was 25,000 shares, upon which 10 per cent. became payable prior to June 30th, 1910, and a call of 25 pds per share was payable on July 1st, 1910, making the share 125 pds paid. We have had options exercised to the extent of 50,000 shares, which are entitled to participate in the dividend according to the time at which these options were exercised, and there have been further options exercised as at July 1st, which, of course, do not rank for dividend in the present year.

Then, as you are aware, we made an issue in Paris of 100,000 shares, 50,000 shares at 75 pds premium, and 50,000 shares at 100 pds premium. That issue, as perhaps many of you are aware, was a seasonal success in Paris; it was a topic of discussion in the newspapers.

Therefore, you see that now the present issue of capital of the company is 40,500 shares, of which 100,000—that is to say, the French issue of 50,000 shares at 100 pds premium—are fully paid, and the others partly paid. That leaves some 6,500 shares unissued, over which the option-holder have a right which expires on July 9th, 1913.

Turning to the other side, you will see that we received a premium of £43,750 in all on that issue of shares in Paris, and when we deduct the expenses of the issue, that leaves £40,000 added to the benefit of our reserve account. That is a fairly substantial sum, and that, with the money which we received from Paris, was immediately used, and used to very considerable profit for the company. Yet no dividend is payable on the shares in respect to the operations of the past financial year; they only rank for dividend as from July 1st.

You see that the net realised profit was £61,385 16s 9d, and it is proposed out of that to write off at once the whole of the preliminary expenses, amounting to £6,500 6s 6d, and to pay dividends less income tax at the rate of 20 per cent, namely, 25 pds per share on those shares which are 100 pds of the original issue, the others, of course, simply ranking in proportion during the time in which they were paid, and they do not take a very large amount.

Then, under the articles of association, there is due to the directors 10 per cent, upon the amount distributed as dividend, which takes £2,565 5s 6d, and we carry forward to next year, subject to tax, £6,427 9s 9d, so that you see in all we have for the good for next year the carry-forward of £15,000, the £10,000 being the amount received as premium on shares, and I might add a substantial appreciation in the shares which we have not realised, amounting at the time when we closed our books to £13,000. (Applause.) In regard to this amount of appreciation, I may say that we have taken nothing whatever for options, because we did not pay cash for them, yet they will be of considerable value when we exercise them later on. I might further say that while this appreciation of £13,000 was the appreciation at that time, and has not materially fallen since—in some instances they have risen, and in others they have not—it does not, in our opinion, represent the value of our holdings. Some of these shares, of which we hold a substantial amount, are, we think, worth many times more than the figures which have been put upon them. I might further say that, owing to the closing of our financial year at that time, we were rather unfortunate in this way, that we received no very large dividend from our holdings, and the amount is practically irreproducible of dividends on shares which we hold since the books were closed. I may tell you that we are receiving to-day a fair dividend from one company in which we have an interest, and I look forward to receiving a very substantial dividend indeed later on from another company, in which we have a large holding; so that you will see that things are even in that respect, considerably better than they look. I have heard a good deal of satisfaction expressed in some papers with regard to the dividend of 20 per cent, and a good deal of dissatisfaction in others. I have had a very voluminous correspondence on the matter. Some people do not appear to be pleased. Just before coming to the meeting a letter came into my hands, in which a gentleman—a Scotsman—said that he had bought his shares at 4 pds, and therefore, he did not think that 20 per cent was good enough. Well, I did not get him to buy shares. He buys them at any figure he likes in the market, no doubt, he will do very well. But I think 20 per cent is a very substantial dividend indeed to pay in the first year of the company's working. (Heard, heard.) Personally I would not mind paying less, because I think that some of the money should go to further building up the reserves. As a trust company, in my opinion, we should keep a certain amount of the money in hand, for what we should look forward to in a trust company is that it should grow year after year in strength. So far as I am concerned—and I am a considerable holder of shares—I would have been quite content to have received a more modest dividend, say 8 per cent, or something of that sort, and to have used the money for the purpose of enabling still bigger dividends.

You will remember that after this French issue was made some people grumbled and asked why our shareholders should not have got the opportunity of subscribing for it here. Why was it not divided amongst them?

Well, I have taken the pains to refrain my memory, and to see exactly what price our shares stood when we took in hand the business for this issue, and I find that at that

time, under the articles of association, there is due to the directors 10 per cent, upon the amount distributed as dividend, which takes £2,56



time they stood at 50 prem'um. That being so, we thought at that time we were doing a good thing for this company when we got premiums of 75 (d and 10s, in addition to the fact that we had to pay no interest on the money for a year which money we were able to use to the advantage of the company. I think that what I have said pretty well disposes of that criticism. At any rate the board thought it was in the interests of this company that the issue should be made in France. We further anticipated that we would get considerable support for some of our schemes on the Continent, and we have had very large support on the Continent. I think that pretty well covers the principal points in regard to the accounts. I might state that we have done very good business in the accounts were closed, and we look forward to doing very well in the future. I may say that it was not because I was in any way nervous regarding the ability of the company to continue earning profits, and to be in a position to pay 20 per cent. next year, that I would be content with a more modest dividend. That is not the case, because we have practically got that 20 per cent. for next year already, if we choose to pay it. (Applause.) Then there is another matter I wish to refer to. I have received a very large correspondence, which I might just as well dispose of right away. I have received very pressing letters from various parts of the country expressing the hope of the writers that we will at this time disclose the list of our investments. One gentleman writes that he thinks we have reasons for concealing the list, and hints that other trusts that have not published their lists have suffered. We have had many letters, in fact, to the same effect. Another man wrote me—I received the letter yesterday—that he had been a supporter of the trust and the companies which had been brought out, and that to avoid raising the question at this meeting and bringing forward a resolution antagonistic to the directors he hoped that I would disclose at this meeting the list of our investments. Gentlemen, we will do nothing of the sort. (Hear, hear.) If you like to put it as a question of confidence, and such a resolution be carried at this meeting, let me say at once that you can find a new board and a new chairman.

I think you will easily see the reason why. I have some experience of trusts' investments in other directions and I have noticed that a lot of people like to have a list of the investments. Although they may not have a personal interest in the trust, or although they may be interested only to a very limited extent they like to have the information. It suits them very well. They think that they can do quite as well as the trusts. They take the brains of the trusts, and then do not trouble to give in return to the trusts very large remuneration, and that is a matter which weighs very heavily with us. We do not think it is in the interests of the shareholders of this Company that we should disclose the list of our investments. However, I may tell you that the list is a very well spread one, and our funds are invested, in our opinion, in the safest and most conservative places, and I spread over the Malay States, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. It does not contain a single bad thing. (Hear, hear.) We are no in any way interested in any wild rubber proposition. In every case our funds are invested in sound securities which are likely to appreciate, and I think you may be very well satisfied so far as that matter is concerned. I am always suspicious of the man who writes to say that he represents 10,000 or 30,000 shares, and when I turn up the register I find that his holding is about 100 shares. I always look at the list to see what holding a gentleman has, and I can assure you that we have had a few letters from gentlemen who write saying they represent many thousands, and yet, when I turn up the books, I find out that their holding is but a very small one. I think the object of these letters is sufficiently obvious. Now, a few remarks of a more general nature. It is a very old American saying, "Do not put your trust in money, but put your money in trust," and I think the reason of that is plain. Nowadays, we have specialising in every branch of science, of art and of industry. We have that you cannot attain high efficiency, and I think that this obtains in rubber surely as well as in other matters.

I have been very much amused when coming up in the train to read the day's financial newspapers, and to find in the correspondence that a gentleman who professes to be an authority, states that you may make a hole in the tree and the rubber runs out, and that the tree is treated in this way for ten years. Well, it would be much sooner if you tried that. Another gentleman states that they did without an expert when they bought their estate, and a jolly good estate it is, don't you see? He added that experts contradict each other—one will do this, and another will do that. However, the general consensus of opinion is that expert advice is very useful, and you should have it in a trust. Well, how does our trust fare in that respect? Most of the members of your board are connected more or less closely with the rubber industry. Most of them have been abroad in the East and have gone over the plantations, and some of them several times. The members of your board are represented on the boards of at least 40 different well-known rubber plantation companies, and, therefore, I think you will see that we are fairly well in the know that we have the advantage of being able to judge of the business which is offered to us, and to value it on fair and conservative lines. (Hear, hear.) Further than that, we have opportunities which no private investor could very well be expected to have. We have offered to lines of shares; we get preferential allotments, and the underwriting of good business, both here and on the Continent, and altogether we manage to do in that way what you will, I dare say, consider fairly profitable business. Now, I do not know whether you have thought what a short life, so far as the rubber industry has had, it is a matter really of only 65 years. It is true that there were various colonies made of rubber in the early years, and that in 1890 Mr. Samuel Peel, by means of a turpentine solution, managed to make a sort of waterproof

but the method was a rough one, and the goods had a sort of forget-me-not smell—something like Limburger cheese—and therefore were not in any way popular with the public. There were other methods used for making a few articles from rubber, but, as a matter of fact, it was not until 1844-5—which is some 65 years ago—that patents were taken out for various processes of vulcanising rubber. Then rubber became a commercial industry, but not until then. It was in 1859 that the bicycle appeared with rubber tyres, and I dare say many of you will remember the experience, such as I had myself, of having to fix on the rubber tyre when it became detached by melting the cement with a red-hot poker in whatever locality you happened to be at the time.

It was in 1858 that the Dunlop Pneumatic patent was taken out. No one dreamt of the success that that would become. It was merely an adjunct to another business, which they intended to fall back upon if it failed, but it grew, and it has become, under skilful handling, the gigantic industry that it is now. We do not know when the demand for it will stop; it will grow and grow, and still grow. Almost every vehicle that you see in the streets now is running on rubber, excepting in the case of the heaviest traction, but the day of that, I have no doubt, will soon come. Well, this enormous and ever-increasing demand for rubber had to be met. It was inevitable that to meet this demand fresh supplies had to be got from some source or other, and by one of those strange coincidences of history which you sometimes read of, events were moving to meet each other. It was in 1876 that the first seeds of the Hevea Brasiliensis were sent from Kew to Ceylon and Singapore and, planted there, and it was a few years later when those seeds had grown to trees, and the trees had borne seed, that the seed was distributed to favoured planters in various districts, when Dunlop was taking out his patent for pneumatic tyres. I think that was a very strange coincidence. I may say in this connection that when one reflects upon the amount of money which has been made out of the rubber plantation industry by so many companies and by so many private individuals, it does appear a little strange to me that no tangible testimonial has ever been given to Mr. Wickham, who brought these seeds from Brazil to Kew, and who was the means of establishing this industry. I think it looks rather ungrateful, and if any support should be forthcoming, I should be very glad to contribute to any fund, so as to give to Mr. Wickham some tangible acknowledgment for the services he has rendered not only to the rubber industry, but to this country. (Applause.) You will remember that when our present King came back from his tour round the world some years ago now, he said his message to the people of this country was, "Wake up, England!" Well, at that time the newspapers were full of lamentations that we were lagging in every branch of science and industry by the forefinger that German technical education and the enterprise of others were taking away our trade; we were falling behind year by year, and the finger was coming up and overtaking us.

Well, there was one branch of industry, I am glad to say, in which Great Britain had no need to quote "Wake up," and that was the rubber plantation industry. This is a British industry wherever you meet it. If you go to the Malay States it is plainly a British industry; if you go to Ceylon the same thing; if you go to the Dutch Colonies—Java and Sumatra—you find the same thing; and no matter where you go it is always a British industry, so that we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that this great industry, which is yet in its infancy, is a British industry. In saying that this is pre-eminently a British industry, I must not forget to allude to our friends on the Continent with whom your trust works—the Société Financière des Caoutchoucs. Gentlemen, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we were early in the field—I mean British planters—because the enterprise of Messrs. Bunge and the Société Financière des Caoutchoucs is simply magnificent. I know of nothing equal to anywhere, and had we—the British planters—not been early in the field, undoubtedly these gentlemen would have got the cream of the business that was going. We have great pleasure in working with this society on the Continent. They offer us a share of the business, and we offer them a share of our business, and we are glad to know the fact that they have done extremely well with the share of the business which they have obtained from us, and we are also glad on our part that we have done well, and we look to do still better with the business which we have obtained from them, and from our relationship on this side, (Hear, hear.) This rubber industry is a source of wealth to Great Britain. Last year some 4,000 tons of rubber came in from the plantations, and this year some 10,000 tons, but we do not know what tonnage it will come to in 1910, but it will certainly grow to a very large figure indeed. I do not know whether you have any idea of the importance of this industry and the amount of money invested in it, but I may tell you I have taken some trouble to get at some figures in regard to the matter. For instance, in 1908 new companies came out with a nominal capital of £2,000,000; in 1909 rubber companies were floated with a capital amounting in all to £1,000,000. During the first months of the present year—1910—there were floated 14 trust companies with a total nominal capital of over £3,000,000, and various rubber companies with a total capital of £1,000,000. But all these figures were eclipsed in the second quarter of the present year, for during the three months, April to June, 19 trust companies appeared with a total nominal capital of £7,500,000, and rubber companies, with a total capitalisation of £10,000,000; that is to say, some £18,000,000 were offered for subscription by rubber companies and rubber trusts in this year. Even if one deducts the eight millions or so subscribed for what we call wild rubber propositions, there still remains the substantial sum of £10,000,000. But we

might go even a little further. As some of the trusts formed were oil and rubber companies, we might deduct as a fair amount a further £5,000,000, but that would still leave £13,000,000, which, when all issues are paid up, would be available for rubber companies coming out this year. I think it is no wonder, therefore, that the public have had a little fit of indigestion, from which it has taken some time to recover. Still, that shows the importance of the rubber industry, and shows that there is money available for sound enterprises. I do not say that all that money is going out, but I do say that all that money is going out to start new plantations. A large amount of it is being used to buying up shares in companies previously issued, and which the holders parted with doubtless at a substantial profit. In other cases, the money goes in buying plantations long held, perhaps, in private hands, but for which the owners are willing to accept a reasonable, or an unreasonable, price as the case may be. Well, all this money invested in rubber means, and will mean, that a golden stream is pouring into this country as it is so pre-eminently a British industry. Even, gentlemen, when the output of rubber rises, as it will for some years to come, and perhaps not in the far distant future, to say 100,000 tons per annum, it will all be readily taken up. Of that I have not the slightest doubt. When the output rises to such a figure as that, and giving, say, a profit of 50 per cent. on the cost, that would mean a profit of £12,500,000 a year which would come into this country. I do not know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer is present on the back benches, but, anyway, I have no doubt he will be glad to hear of such a good thing.

I have sometimes been asked, "How is it, then, if rubber is such a good thing, that the Chinese race have not got hold of it?" I do not want to tread on anybody's toes, but I think that that is founded on an entire misconception. My idea of the chosen race is that race which usually supplies the leaders of the Government and Opposition, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and such well-known rubber people as I understand, K. Arbuthnot, Wilson, Ward, Fraser, and a host of others whose names you will find in the forefront and head of most rubber enterprises. Gentlemen, I am sometimes asked, "What is the future of rubber?" What will happen to rubber, and what is going to happen to our dividends in 1915-16-17 and in years afterwards? Well, I say, what? "Well, but rubber may fall to 30 per cent. it might even fall to 20 per cent. What then? Dividends surely should be safe then." I notice that the chairman of another trust said that he was apt to forget that there were other things besides rubber suitable for investment—tea, for example. Well, we should not lose sight of anything—I hope we shall not—which is suitable for the investment of the funds of a trust like ours. But let us compare for a moment tea and rubber. Let us compare tea under its best conditions and in the very best years with rubber under its worst condition and in the worst years, and let us see how this comparison stands. In regard to tea, you are doing well if you get 20 per cent. profit, and you are doing magnificently if you are getting 30 per cent. profit. Well, what would you get from rubber if it falls to 20 per cent. With the cost of production at 20 per lb, that leaves 10 per lb net profit—six times as much for rubber in a bad year as you would get for tea under the best conditions in a good year. Oh, but some will say, perhaps, that is not a fair comparison, because you get so many lbs of tea from an acre. Well, my experience of tea—and I think it is a matter of general knowledge—is this, that there are more tea plantations yielding under 100 lbs an acre than ever that figure, and whatever result you get from a tea plantation on the output in pounds, you will get a result far exceeding that from a rubber plantation from rubber in pounds weight. No one yet knows what the output of a rubber plantation will be. We have a tea plantation yet, in full bearing, and with trees which have really arrived to any large extent at a matured age. One hears from all parts of the East of trees, and I have myself seen some trees which have arrived at the age of, say, 20 to 25 years, the output from which is 30 lbs, 40 lbs, and 50 lbs per tree. Well, figures like that far exceed anything that we consider we may get from tea. But take it another way. I notice that one of our best and largest tea plantation companies issued its report at the early part of this month or the end of last, and from it I gather that they are justly proud of their plantations. A number of their plantations gave 25 an acre as profit, but they had one star plantation which gave a profit of £7 per acre. But, taking that again, how does it compare with rubber? At 10 1/2 a lb net profit, and taking only 400 lbs to the acre, which is surely a reasonable figure, you have a net profit of £10 per acre, or a gain of about six times as much as what you get from tea. I will put it this way, gentlemen. There are millions and millions of British money invested in tea which people are ever nervous about—they have no shocks and no quakes, for their investments return fair dividends each year. But six acres of tea in a good year for tea is, after all, only equal to one acre of rubber in a bad year for rubber, and, of course, there may be a considerable appreciation in the output of rubber. I might say, in case my figures may be considered to be exaggerated, that I have thought it advisable to place before you figures given by Mr. Rutherford, the chairman of the Bukit Rajah and many other Rubber and Tea companies. He is well known and highly respected in London, throughout the country and abroad, and is regarded as a man of sound and conservative views. Mr. Rutherford takes as a fair basis 35 1/2 as the cost of an acre of rubber brought into bearing. The cost of producing rubber, including all charges of every sort, he says, should not be more than 15 per lb, but he takes 15 for the sake of safety, at 15 1/2. On this basis Mr. Rutherford's figures work out as follows: With a yield of 400 lbs of only 300 lbs per acre, rubber at 10 1/2 per lb—that is, not profit, but in all—yields 10 per cent. at 60 per lb, 60

per cent. at 80 per lb. These figures are only based on a yield of 300 lbs per acre, but if you were to add, say, another 100 lbs, still taking the same reasonable figure, the extra 100 lbs would add another 33 1/3 per cent to the figures which Mr. Rutherford has given. We might also compare rubber in detail, but I only propose to do so briefly, with coconuts, which are so often called the Consols of the East and which compare so favourably with our Consols. Granted that a palm in the East got 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. from coconuts, rubber would again shine in comparison. The fact is that rubber is unique, and I defy anyone to put anything in the East alongside rubber. The prospects for rubber are good and sound, and I do not think there can be any question about that.

I am sometimes asked why do we not take an interest in wild rubber properties. I do not condemn wild rubber propositions out and out, for some may succeed somewhere for all I know, but so far as I am concerned they in no way appeal to me, and I tell you why. You know what a rubber plantation implies. It implies a convenient situation, good transit, roads and drains; that you estate, if your trees are to grow well, should be clean-weeded, that you have good water so that the health of your managers and labour may not suffer, that you have your bungalows, your hospitals, and all buildings and comforts, and then, if your estate is well managed, you get good returns. But supposing that this estate had been allowed to be overgrown for thirty years or so with jungle, supposing your manager's bungalow was situated 500 miles from the estate, and separated from it by impenetrable jungle; supposing you had no houses to live in on the estate, and supposing you had to drink water from swamps and had a mortality of 30 per cent. per annum, as according to official figures has been the case in Brazil—if you suppose all these things then you suppose a wild rubber proposition, and that does not attract me in any way. Gentlemen, I think that the prospects of rubber, and of sound returns from it, are so bright, that any man who allows himself to be frightened out of his investment at the present, or at any other time, is very foolish indeed. I do not think that the Stock Exchange has done very much for rubber. But for the assistance given by the Stock Exchange many of these very wild rubber concessions—existent, or non-existent in whole or part, would never have been floated. The Stock Exchange likes to deal from account to account, and although the present and future prospects of rubber are so good, and the industry is placed upon a sound foundation, it has no special attractions for the Stock Exchange. They like to deal from account, but, of course, they know their own business, and we should know ours. As I say, no one should be frightened out of their investments by any of the ups and downs of the market. Rubber is at a fairly high price. We may well admit that it is at a high price, and that this will not endure for ever, but I have shown you that if a heavy fall in the price of rubber should bring it down to less than one-third of its present price, it would give substantial dividends such as you can secure from nothing else, and, therefore, no one need be nervous in this matter. The future of rubber is as sound as every-day and twenty years from now I have no doubt that the demand will still tax the supply, no matter how large the supply is, and I hope that twenty years after this your trust will still be earning large and substantial dividends for you. I now have to propose—That the statement of accounts and balance-sheet, and the directors' and auditors' reports for the period ended June 30th, 1910, be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., viz., 20 per share, be paid on the original issue of 25,000 shares. Also that a dividend at the like rate on the 50,000 shares issued in exchange for options exercised calculated from the various dates of payment be made.

Mr. T. C. Read seconded the motion. Mr. H. Gompertz asked whether it would not be possible to call up the uncalled amount due on the shares which were held by English shareholders, so as to make all shares fully paid. As it stood now the Paris shareholders would get a dividend on the 20s to the £, whereas the English shareholders would only get it on 10s 6d, which was a matter that ought to be avoided. He was with the board in refusing to disclose the list in investments, but he had no doubt individual shareholders could obtain information regarding their investments if they applied at the company's offices. With reference to what the chairman had said regarding tea, he would like to say, as an old planter, that it was perfectly true that a profit of 10 per lb might sometimes be made, but the higher the yield the lower was the quality of the tea. It was only the grown teas on which a large profit was at all possible and where the yield per acre was very much less than on the lower elevations where the crasser teas were grown. Mr. Tovey said that it would be of material assistance to many shareholders if they knew what were the intentions of the board in regard to calling up the amount not due on the shares. Many of them would have to make provision for meeting the call, and, therefore, it would be a convenience to know what was the policy of the board in regard to that matter. The Chairman, in reply, said he could not promise when the call would be called up, and until they could see their way to employing it most advantageously. However, the directors would give ample notice. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. Howard B. Figgis next proposed: "That Mr. W. F. de la Motte Maclean and Mr. E. O. Bucknall be re-elected directors of the company." Mr. Frederic J. C. L. Folson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Green, the auditors (Messrs. G. A. Touché and Co.) were reappointed. An extraordinary general meeting was then held for the purpose of passing a resolution altering the articles of association, directing that in the case of certificates for shares, or any other particular instrument, if the directors so direct, it shall be sufficient if the seal of the company is affixed in the presence of one director instead of two directors, and that the director signs the instrument. The Chairman formally proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Frank Cope and agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.—The Fin.

## Co-day's Advertisements.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of September, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, FIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"BUELOW,"

Captain Formos, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 24th August, at 10 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to  
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

BUILDING COLLAPSED AT CANTON.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, 22nd August.

At about 11 p.m. on Saturday last, all of a sudden, the lodging houses and one restaurant were shop adjacent to one another, on the new road, collapsed without any warning. The report of the accident at once aroused the whole neighbourhood and in a short time the vicinity was crowded with a large number of people. As the buildings came tumbling down, the inmates rushed out into the street for their lives and screamed out at the top of their voice "Save life." The occurrence was at once telephoned to the various charitable institutions asking for assistance. In answer to the call the charitable institutions promptly sent a number of men to the spot. The volunteers, on arrival, at once commenced operations, removing the debris regardless of the fatigue their work entailed at that hour of night. Some two dozen persons were extricated from the ruins and they were found to be seriously injured; one was dead. Some of the injured persons were taken to the Red Cross Society's home, the Kwong Wah Hospital, and others, for surgical treatment, while the dead was removed to the Canton Fong Pin Hospital. Throughout yesterday the workmen were still engaged in carrying away the wreckage in the hope of recovering any more corpses that may be found under it, but none were discovered. It is believed that the list of casualties will not be a large one.

## Events Coming.

Wednesday, 24th August.  
Auction, Government Stores, Army Ordnance Stores, 10 a.m.  
Meeting of Licensing Board, 2.30 p.m.  
Band Concert at the Botanical Gardens, by the Band of the Buffs, 9 p.m.

## CLARETS.

To make sure of your Claret being good, it is advisable to buy only Wines from a well-known Chateau: Messrs. Hanappier and Co., of Bordeaux, are one of the best known firms of growers and shippers of Clarets. Their famous Wines (from the cheapest kind to the very best obtainable) may be had from

H. PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

5 per cent Discount allowed on large quantities.

Telephone No. 115.

Written, 22nd August, 1910.

## Intimations.

Try our delicious

CORNER PORK,  
CORNER BEEF  
and  
PRESSED BEEF.

THE  
DAIRY FARM CO.,  
LIMITED.

ASAHI  
ASAHI  
ASAHI  
and  
SAFFORO  
SAFFORO  
SAFFORO  
BEER.

PRICES

4 D. 2 Quarts ..... \$1.70 per case

8 D. 2 Pints ..... \$1.70 " "

OF ALL

WINE

MERCHANTS.

## SAVE YOUR HEALTH

In drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water.

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty

of Medicine.

Large Bottles ..... \$3.50

Dosen ..... \$4.50

Case 50 Bottles ..... \$15.50

" 60 " ..... \$15.50

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

HUNG ON & CO.

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

A CHEE & Co.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERSERS AND

FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1910.



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the inland sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 25TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 2TH.	
	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon. "Monteagle" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 23 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and in European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... £43.  
Via New York ..... £45.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
L. W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via TSINGTAU & CHEONGSHING	THURSDAY, 25th Aug, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	FRIDAY, 26th Aug, Noon.
MANILA	YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 26th Aug, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUISANG	FRIDAY, 26th Aug, Noon.
SHANGHAI	WAISHING	SUNDAY, 28th Aug, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	MONDAY, 29th Aug, 5 P.M.
MANILA	LOUNGAN	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAISANG	MONDAY, 12th Sept, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kuisang" and "Waishang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To SAIL
CEBU	"BUNGLANG"	24th Aug, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINWA"	25th " 4 P.M.
OHSEFO & TIENSIN	"KUIHOU"	26th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"PAIYUAN"	31st " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Asahi, Chosen, Lion, Chinkwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA. CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. Ridger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Aug, 4 P.M.
CAIRO	2540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Sept, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, Telephone No. 11, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE OHIO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,050	WED'DAY, 21st Sept, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	UNDAY, 28th Aug, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"B. JUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fuzono	THURSDAY, 25th Aug, at Noon.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug, at Noon.

SPECIAL REDUCTION of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to FOOSHOW during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1910. T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 7000 MIYABIKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 9200 KAWAGAWA MARU, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 7000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 14th Sept, at Daylight. THURSDAY, 8th Sept, at 5 P.M.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SATOMARU, Capt. Horiuchi, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept, From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE v. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, 1000 Tons INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 15th Sept, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 21st Oct, at Noon.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5200	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept, at Noon. FRIDAY, 30th Sept, Noon.
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BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	OOLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5200	TUESDAY, 6th September.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug, at Noon.
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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU, Capt. R. Taka, Tons 7000	THURSDAY, 1st Sept, at 5 P.M.
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CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$80
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. \* Cargo only. \* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Saigon. \* On July Keelung & Shimon.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for SATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain S. Burcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mora", 10,900 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia" due in London on 15th October, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "BRAEMAR" ..... On 21st inst.

FOR BOSTON NEW YORK:

S.S. "LENNOX" ..... On or about 3rd Sept.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" ..... On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
Superio	4,350	F. S. Cowley	17th Sept.
Kumeri	6,211	G. B. McGill	20th Oct.
Aymerie	4,365	J. Boyd	20th Nov.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"ARCADIA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:— From London, &c., ex S.S. "Egypt" & "Moolta". From Calcutta, ex S.S. "Ceylon". From Persian Gulf, ex B.I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within 14 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 17th August, 1910.

Consignee.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LOTHIAN," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAVELLI."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 27th inst. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"HELLAS."

Captain Vogeler, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS ON CARGO Ex S.S. "Gr. Waikiki" from New York.

Ex S.S. "Goteborg" from Goteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hoe kang, 22nd August, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"FRIZ SIGISMUND."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 3rd of September, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELOERS & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT GRACA & CO.

27, DES VUEX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Pockets, Bags and Single. Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamps Catalogues for 1910. Stock Books, Duplicate "Pocket" Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gages.

Novels, Books for parlour and household



## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S PATENT RED HAND  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT  
DAILMERS PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OIL  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

## REASONABLE PRICES

Wholesale and Retail

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
同隆公司

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has reopened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 50, DEE VOUE ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronized by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony,  
to whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as  
follows:  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."  
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.  
15th May, 1899.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
SHARGES most moderate.  
AN INSPECTION INVITED

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	100/10
Do. demand	100/10
Do. 4 months' sight	100/10
France—Bank T.T.	100/10
America—Bank T.T.	100/10
Germany—Bank T.T.	100/10
India T.T.	100/10
Do. demand	100/10
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	100/10
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 5/10	100/10
Java—Bank T.T.	100/10
Perak—Bank T.T.	100/10
Buying.	
months' sight L/O.	100/10
months' sight L/O.	100/10
60 days' sight San Pao & New York	100/10
months' sight do.	100/10
60 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	100/10
months' sight France	100/10
months' sight	100/10
months' sight Germany	100/10
Bar Silver	100/10
Bank of England rate	100/10
overseas	100/10



## SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 4% 5% = \$12.50	5%	\$125 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909		\$76 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$10 for 1908	6%	\$167 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6%	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7%	\$200 sellers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7%	\$111
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$27 for 1908	8%	\$240
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,743	\$7,743	\$2 for 1908		\$25 sellers
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$50 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8%	\$314
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$138,100	\$138,100	6/- for 1907 and Preference shares only @ 1/10 1/10 = 3/- 1/10		\$60 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000			\$138,100	\$138,100	3rd. div. of 2/- per share (coup. No. 13) making in all 4/- for '08 and interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5%	91/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	2	2	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	A dividend of 7 1/2% for year ending 30.4.1910	5%	\$24 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000		4%	\$12 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6%	\$167
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$3 for 1909		\$20 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09		Tls. 800 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$215,000	\$215,000	Interim of 1/4 for 1909 (coupon No. 14)	9%	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$12,281	\$12,281	First year		Pa. 10
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	18/10	18/10	\$4	\$4	\$2 per share 1910 dividend	5%	\$74 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 5/10	G 5/10	\$100,000	\$100,000	Final of Gold \$205 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5%	\$41/-
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,175	\$25,175	\$1.25 for year ending 31.12.08		\$94 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$24 for 1909	4%	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$121,000	\$121,000	Interim of \$14 for account 1909		\$51 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all on 9/10	6%	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7%	Tls. 116
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5%	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1.50 on old and 65 cents on first new issue	8%	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$2.50 on old shares and 1.50 on new shares	2%	\$104 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$50,000	Final of 5/- making \$7 for year end. 31.12.09	7%	\$94 buyers
Hempshires Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	45 cents for 1909	6%	\$54 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$24 for 1909	8%	\$52 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,181,045	Tls. 1,181,045	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6%	Tls. 222
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$10,000	Final of \$1.83 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	8%	\$39 sellers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8%	Tls. 210 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$70	\$70	\$10,000	\$10,000	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	10%	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,175,000	Tls. 1,175,000	Tls. 71 for year ending 30.6.09	12%	Tls. 571
Laon-lung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000	\$10,000	Tls. 6 for 1909	7%	Tls. 681
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,175,000	Tls. 1,175,000	Tls. 25 for 1909	10%	Tls. 240
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	\$1,500	15% per share for 1908		\$100 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000	\$10,000	60 cents for 1909	6%	\$72 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$10,000	\$10,000	10 cents for year ended 31.12.08		\$12 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	80 cents for 1909	9%	\$84 buyers
Daily Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$71	\$71	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6%	\$191 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	\$6 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12%	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6%	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$10,000	Final of 28 for 1909	6%	\$195 buyers
Hongkong Rive Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9%	\$11
Matschappij van Mijlen Bosch en Landbouwen	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 61,274	Tls. 61,274	1st interim dividend of Tls. 24 for 1909	5%	Tls. 1,350
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.6.10	5%	\$134 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	None	5%	\$10 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	None		\$10 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 100,000	No dividend this year	2%	Tls. 155 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,100	50	25	none	none	First year		\$50 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	None		\$25 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	10% for year ending 31st May 1910	12%	\$315 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8%	\$60 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000	\$10,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5%	\$114 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	25 cents for 1909	21%	\$251 sellers
Watson (S.S.) & Co., Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,000	None		\$10 and 25
William Powell, Limited	15,000	7		none	none	None		\$1 sellers

## Intimations

## COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

110 FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL 2,500,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA"

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueiros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARETTO &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride

HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN &amp; CO., Sole Agents.

49

## Hotels.

BAND I BAND II BAND III

## AT THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHIAUKIWAN ROAD.

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers, the full Band of 105th Mahratta Light Infantry will play on the lawn at the above Hotel commencing from 5 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 1st August.

Ice Drinks, Dist. Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or Verandahs.

Dinner at 7.30 p.m.

Dining Rooms can be reserved by telephoning to the undersigned.

All cordially invited.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.

## VIENNA CAFE COMPANY (1910) LIMITED (RE-CONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

## A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE).

Afternoon Teas, Ices, Light Refreshments.

Specially selected Brand of Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc.

An extensive modern Bakery.

A French Chef.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

## Intimations

## A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

(next to No. 5, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.

Shoing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners instructions.

FARMS.

At the Station of Kowloon, Hongkong.

\$3 per animal.

At Kowloon \$1 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

KOLLY REQUESTER

FOR SALE

BY MAIL

IN VANUATU

HONGKONG

HONGKONG

HONGKONG

HONGKONG